Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. MARCH 28, 1856. VOL. XXIV, NO. 30.

Select Poetry.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

O! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground
Where village pleasures might go round
Without the village tattling;
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossips' endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame peace might claim it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne
Forever and forever.
There like a queen might rain and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slight they might receive
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retain them all again,
Mix'd with the poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling all their ill-meant tales, they say
'Don't mention what I say, I pray,
I would not tell another;'
Straight to your neighbors house they go,
Narrating every thing they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

O! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villages forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degraded part
To make another bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish,
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound
And angry feelings perish!

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Disasters by land and water, by car and steamboat, have become so common of late years, that we are, ordinarially, but little startled when we hear that, by somebody's carelessness, or by una voidable causes, dozens or scores of our fellow beings have been crippled for life, or hurried into eternity. But the burning of the New Jersey, on Saturday night, on the river Delaware, between Smith's Island and Arch-street wharf, is an occurrence unusual in that quarter, and one well calculated to wring the heart with anguish and awaken public inquiry as to the cause of the fire. The hurrying of some fifty or sixty individuals into eternity in the space of twenty minutes, on the river Delaware, within a few feet of the city wharves, with thousands of eyes witnessing the occurrence, and thousands of hands almost within reaching distance, is a startling fact upon which we shall, at present, offer no comment. We trust, however, that proper inquiries will be made, and that, if there has been guilt or gross negligence in any quarter, it will be properly punished. We extract the following account of the occurrence from the Bulletin:

"On Saturday evening, at half past eight o'clock, the steam ferry boat New Jersey, belonging to the Philadelphia and Camden Steamboat Company, left Walnut street wharf on her regular trip to Camden. There were on board about one hundred persons, as near as can be ascertained, and of these a large number were women and children. An effort was made to run the boat through the Windmill Island Canal, but the pilot finding it blocked with ice turned the head of the boat up stream for the purpose of going around the head of the bar.—The tide at this time was running up and the wind was blowing from the south-west.

"When between market and Chesnut streets, fire was discovered bursting from below the deck around the smoke stack. The discovery of the flames of course created a most intense alarm. Buckets were procured, but no water could be obtained in consequence of the floating ice. The flames, carried aft by the motion of the boat, drove the passengers all forward, where they clustered on the bow in the hope of being finally rescued. Capton Carson immediately ordered the boat to be headed for Arch street wharf, and she was accordingly turned in that direction. Before she had neared the pier below Arch street the flames had driven the engineer from his post, the pilot house had fallen in, and the whole of the boat except the extreme forward part, was enveloped in flames that were raging with terrific fury. The boat had now of course become unmanageable, as neither the pilot nor the engineer could remain at their posts. The wheels continued to revolve and brought the steamer on to within a few feet of the pier when she sheered off with her head up the stream. Some two or three of those on board, the pilot among the number, succeeded in leaping ashore, but the rest of the hapless passengers were left to their dreadful fate. As soon as the direction of the boat was changed, the wind drove the flames directly among the passengers who were clustered forward.

"The blazing boat floated up the river until she lodged against the ice about opposite Callowhill street. She was afterwards towed to the head of the bar, where she sank in shallow water.

"The fire was discovered at an early stage from the State House steeple, and the bell was rung "North East;" as the boat neared the wharf the bell was struck "East," and this fact took a number of citizens and firemen to the wharf, and some of them arrived in time to perform good service. Hose were laid in readiness to put water upon the flames, in case the boat was made fast to the wharf.

"The scene along both sides of the river was most exciting. The shores were lined with people watching the blazing boat, and those who had friends on board were tortured with the most dreadful suspense.

The scene which had before been sufficiently terrific, now had its terrors increased tenfold, the hope of landing was at an end, and the flames left the horror stricken passengers but little time for choosing between two terrible alternatives. Some leaped into the water with their clothing on fire, while some few others remained on the burning wreck and were consumed in the flames. The details of the demonstrations of anguish made by the passengers are too sickening for recital, and we refrain from any description of this portion of the terrible scene. Of those who leaped into the water many sank to rise no more with life; some were picked up by the small boats that were got out as quickly as possible, and others got upon the floating ice and sustained themselves until they were taken off. It is probable that not less than fifty human beings perished by either fire or water in sight of their own homes."

The general supposition now is, that some sixty persons, men, women, and children, perished. It was in truth an awful calamity.

The Terrible Catastrophe on the Delaware.—The Philadelphia papers of Monday morning last contain full particulars of the terrible catastrophe on the Delaware river on Saturday evening. The number of lives lost will not fall much short of forty. The following statement of Mr. W. F. Agnew, one of the survivors, will be read with painful interest:

"I am in the employ of Messrs. Burns & Piers, proprietors of the Philadelphia Local Express, and reside in Camden. Returning home from business on Saturday evening, I took the steamboat New Jersey at 8½ o'clock from Walnut-street wharf, and was an eye-witness of the most serious disaster that has ever happened on the Delaware. When the boat started, she attempted to reach Camden by way of the channel which divides Windmill island, but, finding the eastern end much blocked with ice, she was backed out and headed up the stream with a view to circumnavigate the island. When opposite Market street, I observed flames bursting out around the smoke stack, and raised the cry of 'fire.' An unusually large number of passengers were on board, many of them women and children. The fire originated in the fire-room during the absence of the fireman, and spread with fearful rapidity. It soon wrapped the entire after-part of the boat in flames and drove the passengers forward. The strong ebb tide setting up the river convinced me it was impossible to run the boat aground upon the northern part of the island, and I was glad to see the pilot head for the Philadelphia shore.—The captain at this time was in the pilot-house giving orders. I was upon the bow of the boat in the midst of a wild, heartrending scene of terror. A crowd of at least one hundred persons, including twenty or twenty-five ladies, were clustered together in the smallest possible space to avoid the intense heat of the flames—some clinging to the guards, others frantically endeavoring to wrench loose the stanchions which were yet free from the devouring element, while some stood horror-stricken, gazing upon the fast-approaching flames behind, or the icy current before them. There was nothing on board save a bench or two that could be made available as a boat or life-preserver. As the volume of the flames increased, it caught the dresses of the women, whose shrieks for assistance were appalling. Not until their clothing was burnt from their persons did the passengers seem willing to seek a chance of safety in the bosom of the other element. One by one, sometimes five or six at a time, they made the fearful leap from the burning deck. The boat had been forced to a distance of not more than ten feet from the wharf when the pilot-house fell—the government of the helm was lost, and the vessel sheered off again into the river. Some on the upper deck, however, had a chance to leap ashore: others fell short, and were crushed by the paddle-wheels. Every hope of running into the wharves was now dashed, and I turned to Mr. Muschamp, late a conductor on the Camden and Amboy railroad, and asked him if he could swim. He replied that he could not. I advised him to take a bench, which was near him, and jump overboard with me. The engine was still going, and I took care to jump clear of the wheels. I believe my friend followed me, but fear he did not take the like precaution. I swam about one hundred yards, when I providentially reached the bow of a clipper-ship, and was rescued by the promptness of those on board."

Attacked by a Bull.—A few days ago a young lad of Lancaster, named James Stewart, was attacked on the public road by a vicious bull, and so severely injured by being tramped upon, that there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. The boy was passing along the road apprehensive of no attack from the bull, who was quietly standing by the fence, but had scarcely got by, when the bull rushed at him, tossed him in the air, and on his coming to the ground set both his feet upon him; bruising him severely and injuring him internally. When picked up it was thought he was dead, but in a short time he revived and was taken to his home in Lancaster.

From the Alta California, Feb. 15.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO—INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

The residents of this city were aroused this morning at 5,23 o'clock, by a most violent shock of an earthquake which was felt in every portion of the town. The vibration appeared from N. E. to S. W., and, as far as we can learn not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro heavily afterwards, and finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidences of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city this morning, and it is surprising that there was not much more damage done. The fire wall on the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street, was entirely thrown from the north side of the building into Oregon street. The store is newly built, and the mortar appears to have been of an inferior quality, or greatly injured by the recent rains, so that there was but little adhesion quality left.

Two buildings at the corner of Battery and Washington streets, occupied by Sweetzer, Hutchins, & Co., and the bank of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., were separated about three inches. The direction of the shock was very fortunate; as, had it been in a direction parallel with the streets either way, its effect would have been more disastrous.

The occupants of large brick hotels and boarding houses were terribly frightened, and in many cases rushed wildly into the street for safety. The Rassettee, which is a small town in itself was the scene of great excitement. Men, women and children were seen rushing through the halls in their night clothes, seeking safety from the supposed danger.

In nearly every portion of the city we hear of houses being injured more or less. The plastering was considerably cracked and torn off from the walls of Wilson's Exchange, International Hotel, Tremont House, St. Nicholas Hotel, the Merchant's Exchange Building, and the City Hall.

The shock was more severely felt at Oakland than here, and various rumors are afloat of damage to the government works, at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island; and also the Farallones are said to be affected very materially.

The vibrations were attended with a heavy report resembling the discharge of distant artillery, but was continuous, and produced a deep, low rumbling sound.

This earthquake has been the only theme of interest on the street to-day, and we have yet to meet the first person who was not affected by the shock. It appeared to be more sensibly felt out towards Fort Point than any locality we have heard from. The small dwellings in that vicinity were rocked like a cradle, and persons were nearly thrown out of their beds. It is by all means the most violent earthquake that has ever been known in San Francisco since its settlement by the Americans.

There were several slight shocks felt during the night, but did not attract particular attention. The first occurred about 9 o'clock, and the second about 2 o'clock, and were followed by the grand convulsion mentioned above.

SCENES AT THE HOTELS.

The consternation among the inmates of the large hotels occasioned scenes which may be better imagined than described. The population of the Rassette House rushed, tumbled or precipitated itself down the stairways and into the street: and such an array of beauty unadorned was never before witnessed in San Francisco. This edifice, it is said, shows no marks of injury by the shock. The scene at Wilson's Exchange, St. Nicolas Hotel, and International Hotel were equally remarkable. The occupants of Wilson's Exchage took refuge in the Tehama House, which is a frame, and consequently in less danger than the other. Many of the inmates of the International found their way *en masse* to the Plaza, where, like their companions in misery, they shared each with the other such articles of apparel as had been caught up in the hurry of flight.

Another Bomb Shell.

Read the scorching but truthful letter from Francis P. Blair, Jr. Such documents as the address of the Father and the letter of the Son, should, and will have the weight due to "heavy metal."—*Cleveland Herald.*

No sooner does a bogus Democrat desert to the enemy, than his new allies make instant use of him by turning him into—or turning him up—a mortar, and commencing a *bombardment* of the Democratic camp. Then it is—"a *bombshell* pitched into them." "A *bombshell* exploded!" "Another *bombshell!*" The opposition are in high feather now, having a battery "in position," of no less than three of these *bomb* guns—Blair elder, Blair junior, and Donelson—and all "in awful activity." They make a great noise, but like the same kind of *bombs* thrown at the siege of Sevastopol, familiarly known as "*stink-pots*," they do no real harm.—*Dayton Empire.*

Terrible Accident.—The Gallatin (Miss.) Argus of the 29th ultimo gives the following account of a terrible accident:

"The most horrible occurrence that we have heard of for a long time occurred eight miles from this place on the Jackson road, at the store of Mr. Allman, this morning. Allman was smoking in the store-room, and, being called to breakfast, started out, and it is supposed passed over a keg of powder, dropping fire into it. The house was levelled to the ground by the explosion that ensued, and was soon wrapped in flames. Some persons near by ran to the spot, and succeeded in getting Mrs. Allman from the ruins, badly, but not dangeronsly, burnt and bruised. No property was saved; and a gentleman just from the spot tells us that the skull and the ribs of the unfortunate Allman were all that remained visible of him among the smoking ruins."

Impoliteness of Women.

A Cincinnati editor says that men are more polite than women, and proceeds to prove it in this wise:—Not long since we had occasion to ride a short distance in one of our city omnibuses. It was after dark, and the omnibus started off, nearly filled with men. Soon it stopped, and a woman opened the door. Instantly there was a move among the men; they crowded together, and a seat was furnished for the lady.—After proceeding a square or two further, another lady wished to get in: an additional squeeze was made, and she was accommodated with a seat. A similar application was again soon made, and a gentleman instantly gave up his seat, and got on top. Another soon followed, and another gentleman did likewise. Repeated instances like this occurred, and the gentlemen, by crowding together, holding market baskets and children, accommodated every lady applicant, till we counted inside—men, women and children, nearly twenty persons. Then the number began to diminish; men and children got out, and the omnibus was decently filled with women, there being only two men inside, and they at the further end, completely blocked in by market baskets. And now a woman opened the door; not a lady inside stirred. Can I have a seat? modestly asked the applicant. I should like to see where you'd set," said one lady. "Dont you see this 'bus is full," said another. 'You can stand,' sneeringly said a third. 'I can walk,' said the spunky applicant, and slamming the door, off she walked. Now, had the omnibus been as full of men as it was of women, that lady would have been furnished a seat without a murmer. But it is not only in the omnibus that men show their superior politeness over women. In a rainy day, if we meet two men abreast on a crossing, one istantly steps behind the other, and gives you a passway. But if you meet two ladies, ten chances to one, but you will have to step into the mud. In a crowded church, men will squeeze together to accommodate another man, but ladies will spread themselves out, so that three or four will fill a pew, and not an inch will they move to accommodate one of their own sex. So in railroad cars, and other places where men and women will congregate, and where the true native disposition is instinctively shown. We state these as general cases. There are exceptions, of course, but we wish merely to draw attention to the general fact, that while a man's rudeness to a woman is so rare as to attract notice when it occurs, the rudeness of a woman, towards a man, or towards another woman, is so common as to be considered a matter of course. If, among other "Women's Rights," which some ladies are now striving to obtain, they will engraft the right to be always courteous and polite to each other, we men will take care of ourselves, and them too—God bless 'em. With all their faults, we love them still."

A CALIFORNIA STORY.

Our California friends are getting to be about as full of fun as the sands of her rivers are of golden treasure. A Facetious editor makes us laugh heartily over a scene he witnessed in a daguerrean gallery, and which he describes in most amusing style. The artist hung out a very handsome and showy sign over his door, on which was painted, in round, readable letters:

'Babies taken till 3 P. M., in two seconds.'

The sign soon caught the eye of a middle-aged woman—but we will let the California man tell the story in his own way:

"Bless the Lord for that!" exclaimed the woman, who, with three or four young ones in her arms, stood gazing upon the happy announcement. "Bless the Lord! Relief has come at last! Babies taken till 3 P. M. I'll go right in and let him take his pick out of mine. I'm tired of them."

She started in, but was met by the worthy artist himself, who was on his way to the street.

"Good morning, my dear madam, walk up. What can I do for you to day?"

Two of the brats commenced crying.

"Are you the man that takes babies?"

"O yes, with the greatest ease."

The old lady cast a lingering look at her young brood, as if she was bidding them adieu forever.

"I guess you ain't particular what kind of babies you take?"

"It matters not, madam, I have taken all kinds."

The old woman gave the artist a suspicious look, as much as to say, what sort of a man are you?

"You have taken all kinds! Then I guess you'll have no objection to taking these brawling things here at my breast?"

"Oh, it would give me pleasure, madam, to take those crying babies. Had I not better take all of them at once?"

The old woman drew back in astonishment.

"All at once?" said she. "And do you pretend to say that you will take all these dirty, good-for-nothing, squalling brats at once?"

"Nothing would give me more delight," answered he, in his usually agreeable manner.—"I have taken more than that at once, fifty times."

"Well, you can take them," said the old woman, as she approached him, "but before you do so, I would like to know what you are going to feed them on?"

The artist saw his mistake and attempted to back out.

"On second thought," he said, "I will not take your interesting little group. It would be cruel to dreprive a mother of so many of her beautiful children."

"Oh yes," she insisted, "you can take them."

"But, my dear madam,' commenced the artist, turning away in alarm, "recollect that"—

"Never mind that. Take them along.—*There's plenty more where these came from.*"

The artist was compelled to explain the mistake, and the old woman left in disgust.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER.

The Louisiana Courier publishes an elequent letter written by a Mississippi democrat to a friend in Florida, a whig. We make the following extract:

"You have learned by this time the election of Banks, and have, perhaps, seen the result of the recent K. N. convention in Philadelphia. Surely, the eyes of every southern man should now be opened; surely, all prejudices ought to be laid aside, and if the preservation of the Union is really desired, if the constitution is to be handed down to our children, as our fathers transmitted it to us—then we should forget past differences and rally around the only party which promises safety. The question is, which is that party? Let the great men of the old whig party (I mean southern men) answer.—Where are they to be found? Acting in 'heart, soul, and might,' with the democratic party.—What does the so-called American party want? 'That Americans shall rule America.' Where is the dastard who dares say to the contrary? Where is the wretch who has so far forgotten the glorious past as to believe that the time will ever come when 'Americans will *not* rule America?' Why sir, Americans now rule, comparatively, the civilized world. And tell me to be afraid that a 'parcel of ignorant foreigners, unacquainted even with our language, without means, or unity, or strength'—that they will get the supremacy over us; why, the idea is degradingly absurd; it has no parallel in the records of the world. Let those who fear it turn to the history of our revolution—let them read it, blush, and shed tears over the memories of the dead, who, although many of them *foreigners*, feared not, for liberty's sake, to measure their strength with the then most dreaded of all nations.

"But the American party desires to put down Catholicism. My Christain friend! when religious truth is assailed we have a protector—even our Father in Heaven, who will arise to its defence. If Catholicism be of men, it will fail. If it be of God, (and they worship the same Father, Son, and Holy Spirit that we do,) let us pause, lest, unhappily, we be found striving against Heaven."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Devotion of a wife.

One of the most remarkable instances on record of the unfaltering devotion of a wife to her husband, under the most trying and dreadful circumstances, is given in the history of the Monroe tragedy, in Coles county, Illinois. A. E. Monroe killed his father-in-law—Ellington—in a fight, in which Ellington struck the first blow. Public opinion was so savage against Monroe that the Court, and even the attorneys for the defence were overawed, and a change of venue, which was begged by the prisoner, was not obtained. The attorney of Monroe feared to apply for it, apprehending murderous designs on the part of the people. The trial proceeded and the Jury did not dare to find the prisoner guilty of anything but murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The Governor impressed that something was wrong in the case, granted a respite of ninety days, and the mob broke into the jail and dragged Monroe out and hung him. Amid all this terrible storm of infuriated public opinion, though his wife's father was the victim in whose name the cry for vengeance was raised, and he had been a fast man, having drank hard and kept bad company, Monroe retained the love of his "Nannie" to the last. When he had been murdered by the mob, she begged for his remains, had them transported to a burial place, a few miles above Newport, on the Licking river, and there, with her child in her arms, stood the only mourner by his grave. Three days before his death she wrote to her husband as follows. The person whom she mentions as Pole, is N. B. Aulich, a distant relative of her husband:

Charleston, Feb. 12th 1856.

My Ever Dear Husband:—How miserable you must be. My very heart aches for you.—I have not given up yet—I still have hope. I am now at Mr. Bail's with Pole and Ma. Pole has been a brother to me and a friend to you. I intend to make his home my home, wherever that may be—I hope a good way from here—the farther from here the better. I *would rather die to-night*, than to stay here among *my enemies*, for those who are *your* enemies are *mine* and *your* friends are *my* friends.

As soon as I can make arrangements and get the means, I will leave this town, *never* to return again. May is well. Farewell, but I hope not forever.

I subscribe myself your true and devoted wife,
NANNIE MONROE,
And proud to own it.

The Dark Lantern Nominations.—Our friend of the Delaware County *Republican* concludes an article on the recent nominations in Philadelphia in the following words:

"We consider the act of the Convention in making the nominations, as the closing scene in the broad and ridiculous farce which these political tricksters have been playing before the intelligent people of this country for the past two years. Their mumeries are ended, the secret machinery is broken and scattered, and the sensible part of the community, who have watched the actors while they "strutted their brief hour" upon the stage, will rejoice in the fall of the curtain, and the *exeunt ownes* of these scheming and profligate politicians.

"I Am the Owner of One Hundred Slaves!"—This was the exclamation of Andrew Jackson Donelson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency of the Hindoo American pa ty. "*I was born in a Slave State—I am the owner of one hundred slaves—I love the institutions of the South.*" These are his recommendations for the Vice Presidency! A gentleman informs us, that he saw twenty or thirty *women* ploughing in his fields last summer. He did not mention this fact as one of his recommendations.—*Pitts. Gazette (Rep.)*

Steamboat Disaster—Fifteen to twenty Lives Lost.—The Louisville papers of Monday contain a full account of the terrible disaster by which the steamboat Henry Lewis was sunk and 15 to 20 lives lost. It occurred in the Ohio river, about 3 o'clock, Saturday, a clear star light morning. The Henry Lewis, with a full cargo for New Orleans, from Cincinati, and about forty passengers on board, was descending the river, just below Troy, "hugging the Kentucky shore," at the head of Anderson's bar, when the E. Howard, ascending, came up or rather out, from behind the point, and a collision occurred, sinking the Henry Lewis in three minutes, in about twenty feet of water. A wild scene of excitement ensued, as the passengers were all asleep in their berths at the time of the collision, and were hurried on deck amid the cry of fire, the hissing of steam and the crashing of timbers.—The lost are two children belonging to a poor Irish woman; two cabin passengers from Portsmouth, Ohio; Wm. Jacobs of La. the second steward, and Daniel McCutcheon, of Steubenville, the second cook; ten or twelve of the firemen who shipped at Cincinnati and whose names could not be ascertained; four of the Cincinnati slaves belonging to Mr. Gaines, were on the boat, including Margaret and her infant child. The child was drowned, and the others saved. They were taken on the boat last Friday, from Louisville, and were on their way to Gaines' landing, Arkansas. The mother exhibited no other feeling than joy at the loss of her child. The cargo of the Henry Lewis consisted of about 700 tons of pork, lard oil, candles, cheese, and such other articles of produce usually shipped from Cincinnati. She was in charge of Capt. Emerson, who, together with Mr. Patterson, his clerk and S. McFarland, the engineers, were the chief owners of the boat. She was insured at Cincinnati, at the Washington city insurance, and Merchants' and Manufacturer's offices. The fault of the disaster has not yet been definitely fixed on either party.

Mr. Greely telegraphs to the New York *Tribune* that "the members of Congress who stand by Free Kansas, and are opposed to Fillmore for President, are considering the policy of issuing a call for a People's Presidential Convention; probably to meet at Philadelphia simultaneously or substantially so with the Republican Convention. The movement will be carefully considered, and no step taken without extensive preconcert and some deliberation.—So far I have heard of no Member who supported Banks and now sustains Fillmore. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, spoke at the City Ratification Meeting on Friday night, but was careful not to endorse the nomination.

The Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature have expressed a preference for James Buchanan for the Presidency.

A resolution having been offered in the American Council of the State of Rhode Island approving of the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, it was laid on the table by a vote of 46 to 9.

Memory of a Magpie.—A lady who caught her magpie stealing her pickled walnuts, threw a bason of hot grease over the poor bird, exclaiming:

"Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

Poor Mag was dreadfully burned, his feathers came off; leaving his head entirely bear.—He lost all spirit and spoke not a word for more than a year, when a gentleman called at the house who, on taking off his hat, exhibited a very bald head. The magpie appeared evidently struck with the circumstance. Hopping up on the back of his chair, and looking him hastily over, he suddenly exclaimed in the ear of his astonished visitor:

"Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

A new phase of Southern Slavery.—A gentleman residing in Richmond, writing to his friend in Boston, says: "The number of free negroes who have applied to the legislature this winter for the privilege of choosing masters and becoming slaves has been so great, that a general law has been passed permitting them to do so. They are mostly those who have been slaves, but have been emancipated. The reason they give is that they cannot provide for themselves, and want masters who will provide for them in return for their labor."

A Frank Admission.—The *Louisville Courier*, an old-line whig paper in Kentucky, very frankly says: "We do not, for a moment, suppose that the Whigs can have a hope for their own success in the next campaign. We believe that it is written down in the book of fate that the Democracy will sweep the whole country at the Presidential election in November next. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt but they will carry Kentucky by a sweeping majority.

Allegheny County.—The American Executive Committee of Allegheny County, Pa., having assembled at Pittsburg to receive the report of the delegates who were sent to the National Convention at Philadelphia, unanimously agreed to repudiate the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and adopted a resolution instructing the subordinate councils of the county to elect delegates to the State Convention of the united opposition to the Pierce Administration.

☞A Young lady, from Philadelphia, has been cutting up a great many shines in Petersburg, Va., where she had put on a pair of trowsers, with other habiliments to match, and was sporting it like a fine young gent. The father found her thus unsexed, and took her home.—This interesting specimen of feminine precocity was only sixteen years old.

Business at St. Louis.—On the 6th instant there were ninety steamboats lying at the wharves of St. Louis, thirty having arrived on that day with 20,000 tons of freight.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 28, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞ The Editor is absent, having been suddenly called away on official business, which will account for any deficiencies in this paper.

Speeches at the State Convention.

There were a number of able and eloquent speeches delivered at the recent State Convention. We have only room this week to make extracts from one of them.

FROM MR. REILLY'S, OF FRANKLIN CO.

Where then shall we find another equally worthy and capable to be the standard-bearer of the Democratic party. I have thought anxiously of the many capable men we have in all the States. I have studied with some care, the private character and public acts of those, who it is thought, will be most prominent before the National Convention at Cincinnati. I have endeavored, and with the best wishes of my heart, to be right to discard all prejudices, not to be narrow minded or selfish in my choice; and I say here on my conscience, and with a due respect to all others, that there is no man now living, with one or two exceptions, who, in all the qualifications necessary to make a successful candidate, and after success has been attained, a safe, judicious, and patriotic President, is comparable with James Buchanan.

In every emergency he has been found ready, willing and able to defend the right, and to expose and defeat the wrong. In the most intellectually political body of this nation, at a time when the Senate of the United States had more really and truly great men in it, than at any other period of our history, and perhaps more really great men than ever appeared in any political body of the same size, James Buchanan, "Pennsylvania's favorite son" stood amongst them the acknowledged equal of the mightiest of them all. When Massachusetts, South Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and other States, were represented by very giants, James Buchanan grappled with the strongest and came out of every conflict with honor to Pennsilvania and to himself. (Applause.)

In later years, sir, when called to discharge the duties of the highest office, save one, in the United States, at a period when it was necessary, not only to battle with, but to overthrow a mighty party, mighty in intellect and numbers, and not only to overthrow a party of our own countrymen, but to raise men and means to chastise an insolent foreign foe, who but James Buchanan stood side by side with the then patriotic President of the United States, battling for the honor and glory of his country? (Applause.) At a later period still, when our present excellent and able President, and his excellent and able Cabinet, found it necessary to be represented at the proudest Court of the most arrogant and exacting Nation on the face of the globe, who, but Pennsylvania's favorite son, was thought most fit to represent the American people there, and who even now, when that proud Court and arrogant Nation have broken their treaty, and put forth pretensions at once absurd and impudent, who is it, but Pennsylvania's favorite son, grapples with the old lion of England, and dares her to assert those pretensions in a contest with Young America? (Great applause.) Why then, Mr. President, shall any man oppose the nomination of James Buchanan? Shall any man who has an American heart, attempt to defeat the voice of the people in electing James Buchanan? I say there is not a man in the country that ought to oppose it. He has defended the rights of American citizens here and elsewhere and everywhere. Pennsylvanians ought not to oppose him. Pennsylvania demands his nomination and election as a right, and the nation is moving to do her justice. I say to that man who would attempt to defeat the will of the people, beware, for a nation's frown is sure and certain death to him on whom it falls. As Pennsylvanians we have a right to have some State pride about this matter, but permit me to feel a little prouder still than almost any man on the floor, when I think and speak of James Buchanan as a son of my native county. Long before I became personally acquainted with him, although acquainted with his history, I passed by the humble spot on which he was born, and standing upon one of the little mountain ridges above it, looked down upon the little stony batter where once stood his father's dwelling, until the pulsations of my heart quicker and louder, and there standing, I pronounced, first in soft, then in louder tones, the name of Pennsylvania's favorite son, until the little dell and mountains around about echoed and reechoed the name of James Buchanan. In conclusion, I pledge all I have, all the talent and all the energy of soul and body, to the election of James Buchanan.

☞ The above eloquent remarks will be the more appreciated, when it is known by our readers that Mr. REILLY was in 1848 and 1852 the zealous, devoted friend of Gen. Cass, and labored hard to promote his nomination and election to the Presidency.

Presidential Items.

LOUISIANA FOR BUCHANAN.—A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans to Washington, announces that Mr. Buchanan has carried the State—Mr. Soule heading the Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democracy of Pike county, Missouri, at their meeting on the 3d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to their State Convention on the 3d Monday in April, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whilst the Democratic party can point to many statesmen in its ranks endowed with talents, which would adorn the Presidential office, we believe that its success, and the best interests of the country will be most surely promoted, by conferring the nomination for the office of President, on a citizen of one of the great Middle States of the Union—a Statesman long tried, and fully tested, alike distinguished in Cabinet Council and Senate Chamber—ever ready and able to defend and maintain the dignity of his country, and the right of her citizens, whether at the courts of Kings, or in the councils of the American Statesman—James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That our representatives in the approaching State Convention be and they are hereby requested to pursue such a line of action, as will tend to secure the nomination of that distinguished Statesman.

The increased vote at Chicago over that of 1855, was 2,912.

A Slander on the Illustrious Dead.

The Know Nothing candidate for Vice President is reported, to have stated, in a public speech, that the Old Hero, whose name he unworthily bears, if he were now living, would give aid and countenance to the dark lantern party; and, taking their cue from the wicked slander, the whole tribe of Know Nothing editors are busily engaged in this work of defamation of the glorious old Patriot.

We hardly supposed, that these Know Nothings would have dared to allude to the illustrious Jackson. They ought to have been struck dumb at the mention of his name. Jackson, whose father and mother were both Irish; whose two brothers were born on the other side of the ocean, and when but beardless boys, fell fighting in defence of their adopted country—Jackson, who, like all brave and honest men, hated oppression and tyranny in every shape—he sanctioning a policy which would degrade his fellow-men on account of their religion or birth—trampling upon the poor friendless immigrant who came hither, as his own father and mother and brothers came, to seek for freedom where alone in the wide world it could be found. Jackson a Know Nothing! Think of the lion-hearted hero; the man of iron nerve and inflexible will; who openly assumed every responsibility; who uttered whatever he thought, and cared not for the consequences; who feared no being but his God—think of him stalking like a guilty thing towards some secret haunt at the dead hour of night with a dark lantern in his hand; furtively glancing round on every side to see that he was not detected, and then, with hurried hand lifting the latch and entering among a crowd of men, each bound like a bandit under oath, not to betray his neighbor! Let us picture to ourselves this illustrious man standing in the centre of a group with one hand on the Bible and the other on his breast, while some Buntlinite bids him swear, that he will obey their behest "in all things political or social" under the penalty of having his name posted and circulated "as a purjuer and traitor to God and his country, as being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction, as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed." Bold indeed would be the man who dared to make such a proposition to Old Hickory, if he were now living; and he would probably find considerable difficulty in effecting an insurance on his ears after having announced his intention to do so.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

From the Southern Advocate.

LASSOED.

The Know Nothing platform, in its 13th article, draws up a bill of indictment against "the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration" as "shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska." This part of the Kansas act has been a standing theme for the patriotic denunciations of the know-nothing orators and papers! We may as well lasso them now as at any other time. Here is the clause in the Kansas act:

"*Provided,* That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

Now, this clause is copied letter for letter, comma for comma, word for word, from the act of Congress establishing the Territory of Washington, "approved March 3d 1853," by *Millard Fillmore. Then* Mr. F. was in favor of letting "unnaturalized foreigners" vote: *then* whigs and democrats were so also, for the bill excited no opposition, and was passed as a matter of course. In condemning the Kansas act for this clause the Know-Nothing council, at the same time, passed sentence on Mr. Fillmore.

Curious Suit for Damages.—The New Orleans, La., Crescent says that M'lle Maria Susanna, a white maiden lady, in the 39th year, and a Creole, has instituted a suit claiming heavy damages of one Matthieu Richete, for depriving her of her proper position in society, by industriously circulating reports that she is of colored extraction. The defendant is father of the lady. M'lle Marie was placed in a colored family in her infancy, and until she at her majority believed she actually was of African extraction.—*Public Ledger.*

To the Editors of the New Orleans Crescent:—*Gents:* The above dispute may be decided in a few minutes by a good microscopist. Let a tranverse section of the pile of the head of the lady be submitted to the microscope, and if she is of *pure white origin,* the filaments will be found to be *all* oval or ovoidal; if she has any mixture of the African blood, some of them will be found to be eccentrically eliptical. The talented Prof. Riddel, of the University of New Orleans, is a proper person to perform the experiment. P. A. BROWNE.

Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows.—In the year 1851 A. J. Donelson was one of the editors of the Washington *Union,* and rated Millard Fillmore roundly for being an Abolitton Whig. Now their fortunes are embarked in the same boat, and he considers him "sound on the goose question."

UNFORTUNATE MAN.—We hear of a Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace who marries as many as fifty people per week. What will he have to answer for when he dies?—N. Y. Picayune.

DIED,

On Sabbath morning, the 16th instant at SPANG'S Mills, in Blair county, after a lingering illness, Miss EMMA E. SPANG, aged 20 years, 8 mos. and 3 days.

The deceased was a member of the Lutheran Church, and, at the close of her earthly pilgrimage, was enabled to look back upon a life of exemplary piety. Her sufferings, though long and severe, were borne with patient resignation and child-like confidence in "Him who doth all things well!"

"Thus lived—thus died she; never more on her
Shall sorrow light. She was not born
Through years or moons the inner weight to bear,
Which colder hearts endure till they are laid
By age in earth!"

On Saturday, the 5th of January, at the residence of Simon S. Stuckey, in Knox County, Ill., CATHARINE, second daughter of Hugh E. and Ann Kinton, of Bedford county, Pa., aged 11 years.

POOR HOUSE ACCOUNT.

JOHN H. RUSH, in account with the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1856. DR.

To cash from J W Lingenfelter, late Stew'd		$90 00
To cash from the following collectors:		
H Moore Bedford Borough	1853	108 95
M Wisegarver Bedford Tp.	"	98 36
Jesse Dicken Southampton	"	22 08
Jos Barkman Monroe	"	30 45
Henry Wilt E Providence	"	9 95
James Clark Londonderry	"	3 59
Andrew Horn Napier	"	90 11
N H Wright St Clair	"	87 99
Geo Fraleigh Harrison	"	71 08
S Shuck Beford Boro'	1851	77 51
Chas Stuckey Bedford Tp.	"	153 94
David Ford Broadtop	"	12 16
E.J. Diehl Colerain	"	134 23
A Snowden Cumberland V.	"	17 00
James Fink Hopewell	"	49 28
Jacob Devore Harrison	"	78 28
John L Hill Juniata	"	15 00
Daniel Cypher Liberty	"	54 95
John Lowery Londonderry	"	60 16
Wm O'Neal Monroe	"	102 42
Wm Hull Napier	"	135 87
D Eshelman E Providence	"	47 47
S Williams W Providence	"	47 00
Fr Berkheimer St Clair	"	270 02
Jacob Corl Union	"	40 00
Wm Iimes Southampton	"	29 82
J Nicodemus M Woodberry	"	298 92
J S Brumbaugh S Wood.	"	56 70
P H Shires Bedford Boro'	1855	75 00
J H Schnebly Bedford Tp.	"	153 85
T W Horton Broadtop	"	37 37
Nicholas Koontz Colerain	"	138 80
L Hardinger C Valley	"	51 02
George Long Hopewell	"	35 00
J B Hardman Harrison	"	15 00
John Reiley Juniata	"	100 00
S Bergstresser Liberty	"	35 00
J C Devore Londonderry	"	50 00
Wm Cornell Monroe	"	41 00
John Whetstone Napier	"	80 00
G B Martin E Providence	"	30 00
Israel Morris W Providonce	"	133 00
A Lashley Southampton	"	62 00
Peter Ewalt Schellsburg B.	"	31 71
John Wysong Union Tp.	"	100 00
R Elder M Woodberry	"	125 93
Daniel Miller S Woodberry	"	156 31
John Alstadt St Clair	"	77 92
Samuel Imler monies of Frania Ling 1856		18 46
Amount due Treasurer		3 43
		$3,843 95

CR.

Am't due Treasurer at last settlement,		$19 11
Paid Wm Hull exoneration for '54		17 89
Adam Snider for Beef '55		15 97
Wm Griffith for lumber '55		6 92
David Ford col exoneration for '51		5 31
Mrs C Booher sup out-door pauper '55		3 79
David Stivers for flour barrels '55		12 82
Jacob Dunkle for lime '51		2 25
J. Barkman bringing pauper to P H '55		75
J D Andrew bringing pauper '55		14 77½
Wm A Mock for potatoes '55		14 68
John C Fore costs on suit &c		6 67¼
Henry Fluck '55		13 92
T McCoy for apple butter and apples '55		11 49
Dr J E Keeffe at. out-door pauper '55		20 00
Michael Diehl for potatoes '55		3 00
Daniel Defibangh for beef '51		4 09
H Moore bringing pauper '54		3 00
James C Flanagan out-door pauper '55		10 00
Wm Milburn for two coffins '55		8 00
Gideon D. Trout, 1 quarter's salary '55		5 00
Wm Milburn for one coffin '55		4 00
John Imler '55		2 50
Gideon D Trout on ac't of salary '55		10 00
Abraham Ritchey for apple-butter '55		18 25
Jesse Dicken for sup out-door pauper '55		18 00
Jocob Devore, collector exona'n. '54		2 29
John Miller bill of shoemaking '55		4 81¼
David Over, printing '54		39 75
Gideon D Trout 1 quarter's salary '55		5 00
John W Beeler balance due him '55		4 50
W Showman bringing pauper '55		6 37½
J S Brumbaugh col. exonera'n '51		8 05
Wm O'Neal col. exoneration, '54		12 29
Wm Iimes col. exonera'n '54		5 55
N Lyons bill of goods '55		22 35½
Widow Claar sup. out-door pauper '55		5 00
F Berkheimer col. exoneration '54		8 00
G W Figard sundry bills out-door exp's '55		33 92
Wm Kreighbaum work done '55		1 00
Frederic Turner for bacon '55		5 50
A M C Drayer coffin out-d pauper '55		4 00
Jos Barkman collector exonera'n '53		9 09
Rachel Holderbaum sup out-d. pauper '55		5 00
Jesse Griffith for beef '55		21 65
Mrs. Ann Sleek for applebutter '55		5 00
J W Beeler bringing pauper '55		2 00
Michael Wertz bringing pauper '55		1 00
W W Laney coal for use of mill '55		16 40
Jesse Dicken sup. out-door pauper '55		42 00
Daniel Washabaugh, cost '55		10 67½
Jesse Dicken, col. exoneration '55		6 76
W F Moorhead for apple-butter &c. '55		31 50
Samuel Devore bringing pauper, '55		7 37
Somuel Whetstone 1 quarter's salary '55		5 00
Widow Holderbaum supporting pauper '55		6 00
D S Longenecker supporting pauper '55		20 00
John Rimby work done at mill '55		4 00
Frederick Oaks bringing pauper, '55		13 63
Samuel Brown for clerking '55		20 00
Mrs. Reighard for dried apples, &c. '55		18 71
Wm. Shafer for clothing '55		16 00
Adam Miller for pork and beef '55		28 51
Frederick Richards for potatoes '55		31 00
Hugh Snider for pork, '55		30 15
Henry Wilson for beef, '55		13 11
A B. Cramer bill of goods '51		28 10
Wm. Milburn for making coffins '51		4 50
A Saupp, bill of hard-ware '53		8 17
John Devore sup. out-door pauper '53		5 00
Vatchel Brengle crout tubs '52		3 00
John L. Lessig mason work '55		13 00
Lewis Galbaugh, sup. out-door pauper '55		7 00
John James bill of corn for '51		59 55
Daniel Hershberger for beef and pork	"	21 73
C. Cypher col. exoneration '51		21 88
Samuel Brown for clerking '55		20 00
Wm Sill for beef '55		15 20
Samuel Whetstone 3 quarter's salary	"	15 00
John Corfey, one year's salary, '55		20 00
Gideon D. Trout bill of goods '55		75 11¼
Dr F C Reamer medical services '55		68 85
Samuel Vondersmith bill of beef '55		10 76
Michael Weisel for coopering '55		15 18
David Ickes for beef '55		9 43
James K. Hallam bill of goods '55		32 36
John McFarran for potatoes '55		9 00
John Gates bringing pauper, '55		5 12½
J W Ligenfelter part of salary '51		41 25
John Ling bringing 4 paupers '51		22 75
Samuel Whetstone for services '55		5 00
John Corly for services, '55		5 00
J McIlvain sup. out-door pauper '51		44 00
Catharine Smith sup. out-door pauper, '55		15 00
George Roads sup. out-door pauper '55		7 00
Thomas Horton bringing pauper '55		18 50
Solomon Reighard for beef and pork '55		20 42
Thomas K Reed blacksmithing '52		2 56
George Gray for beef, '55		2 72
John Snider for beef '55		15 00
N Lyons Bill of goods, '55		20 19
Henry Harshberger cider and apples '55		18 50
H J Henderson, use Fire Company,	"	25 00
Rupp & Oster bill of goods '51		40 80
Lewis Drenning for beef '51		7 92
Dr. W H Watson med. at. out-d. p. '51		16 50
J G Minnick tobacco use p. house '51		5 10
Kelly and Dugdale bill of goods '55		31 98
John Mangus '55		4 17
Samuel Snider for bacon '54		5 37
John Stone for beef '55		4 45
Mrs Smith sup. out-door pauper '55		10 00
S R Whitfield '55		2 50
Wm Spidel Blacksmithing '55		2 68
Wm Booher sup. out-door pauper '55		6 60
John Corly services as Director '55		5 00
Samuel Whetstone services as Director '55		5 00
A Saupp bill of goods '55		11 72
J W Lingenfelter 1 quarter's salary '55		81 25
Daniel Dibert for apple-butter &c. '55		7 45
Mrs Conrad Reighard marketing '55		9 05
George Sellers for beef and pork '55		24 42
A R Craine for pork &c. '51		11 05
G W Blymire for tinware	'55	13 97
L Jamison part on check No. 12,	"	40 00
Wm & J C Kiser for earthen-ware	"	3 56¼
Mrs C Smith sup. out-door p.	"	12 43
P H Shires bill of Smithing	"	22 06
John W Lingenfelter	"	50 00
R Fyan in part on check No. 1	"	97 08
Gidon D Trout for cattle	"	115 00
J W Lingenfelter in part check No 61,	"	55 00
John Amos for apples	"	1 75
F D Beegle bill of goods,	"	21 44
Henry Moses part on check No. 23	"	45 00
Daniel Trostle for hams &c.	"	19 47
Wm F Morehead 2 quarters salary	"	70 00
J C Dicken sup. out-door pauper,	"	26 00
Brown & Hohman part draft No 18	"	196 00
G W Bowman 3 years printing		71 93
do. do, 2 years ending May	'55	79 43
Philip G. Morgret for potatoes	"	13 80
Henry Smith molasses and sugar '50		21 25
Lawrence Jamison for hay,	55	20 30
Henry Defibaugh for cow,	"	18 00
Widow Holderbaum sup. out-door p.	"	15 25
John Miller shoemaking,	"	26 12½
Dr A A Craine, med. at out-d. p.	"	55 00
S R Whitfield Justice fees,	"	4 57½
Hugh Moore bill of goods	"	8 61
Sam'l H Tate Esq. balance salary	"	30 50
G W Mock bill of goods,	"	10 00
W F Moorhead part on draft No 23	"	13 00
F Jordan Esq part on draft No 46	"	18 50
A B Cramer and Co. part draft No 50	"	30 00
Exonerations for 1853,		50 85
do. for 1854,		21 46
do. for 1855,		5 21
Geo. Fraily col. for 1853 exoneration,		5 32
Hugh Moore col. for 1853 exoneration,		7 25
M Wisegarver col. '53 exoneration,		16 68
N H Wright col. '53 exoneration,		6 00
Henry Wilt col. '53 exoneration,		3 37½
And. Horn col. '53 exoneration,		15 60
E J Diehl col. '54 exoneration,		4 51
S Williams col. '54 exoneration,		11 52
D Eshelman col. '54 exoneration,		5 92
James Funk col. '54 exoneration,		2 46
John Lowry col. '54 exoneration,		4 58
C Stuckey col. '54 exoneration,		11 00
T W Horton col. '55 exoneration,		5 21
Commisions for 1853,		92 61
Commissions for 1854,		134 17
Commissions for 1855,		2 67
E Puderbaugh Judgment in full,		270 00
P Radebaugh bill goods No. 96,		8 37
A Zigler sup. out-door pauper,	55	5 00
George Smith,	"	1 35
Interest on checks,		58 82
Treasurers Salary for	55	70 00
Auditors for auditing account,	"	15 00
		$3,813 95

We the undersigned, Auditors of Beford County, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals the 9th day of January 1856.

Balance due Treasurer. $3 43

JOHN ALSTADT, [L. S.]
DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.]
GEO. W. SMITH, [L. S.]

ATTEST:
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

Monies due the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county by Collectors to Jan. 1, 1856.

H. Wilt, E. Providence	53	$3 87
John King Hopewell		99 37
A. Snowden, Cumberland Valley	51	133 88
John L. Hill Juniata	51	116 43
Jacob Corle Union	51	38 01
Jacob Nicodemus M. Wood.	51	153 07
Peter H. Shires Bedford Borough	55	151 46
John H. Schnebly, Township	55	169 90
Thomas H. Horton, Broadtop	55	10 53
Nicholas Koontz Colerain	55	62 55
Levi Hardinger, C. V.		96 53
George Long, Hopewell		67 87
John B. Hardman, Harrison		62 22
John Reily Juniata		30 03
Samuel Berkstresser Liberty		71 70
James C. Devore, Londonderry		51 71
W. Carnel, Mouroe		105 76
John Whetstone, Napier		151 11
Gideon B. Martin, E. Providence		77 02
Israel Morris, W. Providence		102 63
John Alstadt, St. Clair		197 39
Arnold Lashley, Southampton		41 86
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg Borough		15 87
John Wysong, Union,	1855	51 72
Robert Elder, M. Wood.		321 66
Daniel Miller, S. Wood.		116 89
		$2550 09

Amount of notes, judgments, &c. due the Poor and House of Employment of Bed. co. 123 80

JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.

Statement and Report of J W LINGENFELTER, Esq. Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from the 1st of January, 1855 to the first day of April, 1855. DR.

Cash of Carney & Lany plaster grinding	$4 12½
For Buckwheat flour	3 00
David Drenning corn	1 00
William Thompson Rye	2 00
Corn meal	2 00
David Brown corn	1 00
Peter Barmond corn	1 00
Marketing	2 00
Leany for corn sold	1 00
For Dun horse	90 00
Assumption Joshua Mower,	1 50
W. W. Leany flour sold in mill	51 00
John Reighart rye	6 50
W. Booher rye	10 25
For flour sold im mill	17 00
	193 37½

CR.

By cash paid Jacob Simler Blacksmithing	$ 31¼
For Apples	1 00
Mrs. Fetter marketing &c.	4 00
Shafer for veal,	1 89
Marketing sundries,	2 31¼
Pedlar for sundry goods	7 12½
Marketing &c.,	3 00
Samuel Whetstone	80
Marketing &c.,	3 12½
Veal	2 75
Marketing	4 00
Repairs at race up to 10th March	25 00
For making roads on mountain 2 years	30 00
Marketing	2 37
John H. Rush Treasurer	90 00
Sundry marketing	2 00
Fred Oaks	1 00
Stopping sink in Basin at pike	5 00
John Duffen	1 00
D. S. Worthy	1 50
Marketing &c.,	3 37½
Paid W. F. Moorhead to balance account	1 81
	193 37½

A list showing the number of Paupers admitted discharged eloped died &c., during the months of January February and March 1855.

	Admitted	Discharged	Eloped	Died	Births	Remaining Males	Remaining Females
Jan.	12	16	0	0	0	25	17
Feb.	15	10	1	0	0	30	16
March,	11	15	1	0	0	26	15
						81	48

Remaining 1st Jan. '55 46

Making an average of 43 per month,

Statement of Mill from Jan. 1855, until the first April, 1855.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buck.
Rem. in mill at settlement	17	5	2	2½
Toll taken for Jan.	63	30	5	0
Feb.	45	20	5	0
March	52	27	0	0
Making	177	72	12	4½
Amount used in house	95	40½	4	4
Sold in mill in flour	47	0	0	0
David Stivers account	3	0	0	0
John Reighart	0	10	0	0
George Lysinger	0	7½	0	0
Nicholas Boor	1	0	0	0
W. Booher	3	10	0	0
Joshua Mower	5	0	0	0
Peter Smith	2	0	0	0
Sundry persons small quantity	0	0	2	3
William Thompson	0	2	0	0
David Drenning	0	0	1	0
David Brown	0	0	1	0
Peter Barmond	0	0	1	0
By W. W. Leany	0	0	1	0
Eliza Foster	2	0	0	0
Jacob Ripley per Barnhart	5	0	0	0
Robert Kurtz	2	0	0	0
Mrs. Smith keeping Simon	1	0	0	0
Widow Claar keeping David	2	0	0	0
	177	70	10	7
Remaining in the mill	0	2	2	0½

STATEMENT AND Report of WM. F. MOOREHEAD, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of April, 1855, to the 1st day of Jan., 1856. DR.

To cash S. Vondersmith for grain,	$9 37½
———Thompson, for rye,	2 25
Wm. Booher, for rye,	5 00
Wm. Herring, for grain,	2 25
Jno. Foster, potatoes,	1 00
Jacob Bollinger, corn,	1 12½
Ditto, flour,	1 92
Wm. T. Chapman,	2 00
D. Drenning, corn,	56
Simon Cook, sheep,	15 25
R. Kurtz, "	8 25
Wm. Griffith, "	50
Geo. Blymire, flour,	1 00
Geo. Weidel, corn,	1 12½
B. Pierce, flour,	1 00
Samuel Brown, mixture,	1 50
D. Washabaugh grain,	3 00
P. Suter, hay and rye,	6 87½
E. L. Anderson, 4 D. corn,	1 00
Sundry persons, corn,	75
Dr. F. C. Reamer, corn,	1 50
E. Easter, lard and plaster,	7 21
Saml, Brown, wheat,	5 00
J. W. Lingenfelter, bal. on settlement	1 81
Jas. Ling, beef,	75
Dr. W. H. Watson, corn,	25
Jno. L. Lessig, corn,	5 00
H. Moore, rye,	1 87½
Danl. J. Shuck, buckwheat,	75
Wm. Ritchey, cabbage,	87½
Henry Defibaugh, buckwheat,	1 12½
John Hafer, parsnips,	50
Henry Taylor, stove,	5 00
Saml. H. Tate, beef,	5 35
Sol. Reimund, buckwheat,	1 00
Jno. Miller, bran,	18
Total,	$103 90½

CR.

BY amount expended for the use of the Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st of April, 1855, until the 1st of Jan., 1856.

Cash pd J. Snyder, for marketing,	$1 50
Sundry persons, do,	9 38
2 baskets,	75
A. Ickes, altering lambs,	69
Seed onions and straw,	2 30
Plants,	2 50
N. Davis, shearing sheep,	2 25
Wm. Beegle, straw,	1 00
Potatoes and cucumber seed,	3 00
Sundry persons, marketing,	3 50
Blackburn, bacon,	1 66
Applebutter and P. O. stamps,	2 50
Market'g, & honing razors for paupers,	1 75
Thread and dried apples,	4 62½
D. Price, altering pigs,	75
Geo. W. Mock, dishes,	1 64
W. F. Moorhead, wheat,	7 50
A. M. Horn, peaches and apples,	2 75
Sundry persons, straw, apples, &c.	3 42
Alex. Ling,	1 50
Wm. Philips, butter,	58
Mrs. H. Ickes, "	1 96
W. Kreighbaum, work at pipes,	2 25
Sundry persons, straw and butter,	4 37
Jno. Hefron, work at pipes,	3 25
Geo. Smith, butter,	47
Coal and night's bill,	10 16
Marketing,	2 37
Wm. Cary, work at pipes,	8 00
Toll, postage and blacksmithing,	2 00
Marketing,	1 31¼
Applebutter,	3 12
	$95 60¾
Bal. in hands of Steward,	8 29¾
	$103 90½

STATEMENT of the Poor House Mill from the 1st day of April, 1855, until the 1st day of Jan., 1856.

To amount of toll grain brought in by the mill as per monthly returns.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buck'k	Mixt'e
1855. Ap. 1, grain in mill	1	2	0	0	0
May 1, am't ret'd	48	32	5¼	0	6
June 5 do	42	27	6½	0	4
July 3 do	32	8	14¼	0	3
Aug. 7 do	20	3	3	0	0
Sep. 3 do	29	13	0	0	2
Oct. 2 do	39	26	0	0	0
Nov. 6 do	43½	18	3	22	0
Dec. 4 do	30	15	8	19	2
Jan. 1 do	31	10	13	15	0
Amount,	313½	153	56½	56	17

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash, and on accounts and for work done in repairs at mill, house, &c.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buck't	Mixture
Grain used in P. House	260	0	16	15	0
Horse Feed	0	30	0	0	0
Hogs, cattle, &c.	0	27	0	0	6
Sold sundry persons	39	56	23	41	11
Amount,	299	113	39	56	17
Grain remaining in mill	11½	40	17½	0	0

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c. during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month, also the average number supported in the house, during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported and buried by the institution from the 1st day of April, 1855, to the first of January, 1856:

	Admitted during month	Discharged during month	Eloped during month	Died during month	Children bound out	Males rem. at end month	Females do
1855. remaining in the house Ap. 1, 1855,						26	18
April	5	3	1	0	0	23	15
May	8	8	0	0	0	23	15
June	5	3	2	0	0	23	11
July	8	5	1	1	0	21	15
August	4	0	0	0	0	25	1
September	1	2	0	0	0	21	16
October	11	12	0	0	0	23	15
November	8	3	0	2	2	22	16
December	3	1	0	0	0	25	15
	53	37	4	3	2	235	151

Making the average number of Paupers in the House for nine months, 43, of whom 6 are colored: out-door paupers, 6, making the average in all, 49.

Funeral and other expenses were paid for four deceased paupers in the County, who could not be brought to the Poor House. Bills were paid for board and medical attendance for 7 paupers, who were sick in different parts of the County.

Eighty-three wayfaring persons were provided with board and lodging, of whom 37 were from Germany, 13 from Ireland, 2 from Scotland, 7 from France, 2 from Denmark, 3 from Poland, 7 from England and 12 Americans.

Remaining in the House, Jan. 1, 1856, 25 males, 15 females—total, 40.

STATEMENT of the produce of the Farm and Garden from the 1st of April, 1855, to the 1st of Jan., 1856.

547 bus. ears of corn, 387 bus. oats, 6 bus. wheat, 380 bus. potatoes, 27 tons hay, 11 loads corn fodder, 2049 lbs. pork, 4820 lbs. beef, 223 lbs. veal, 71 lbs. mutton, 14 beef hides, 3 calf skins, 210 lbs. lard, 264 lbs. tallow, 336 lbs. butter, 20 bus. apples, 20 bus. tomatoes, 12 bus. beans, 23 bus. onions, 2½ small do. 2800 heads cabbage, 20 bus. beets, 3 bus. peas, 6 bar. cucumber pickles, 6 bar. crout, 15 bus. parsnips, 8 bus. carrots, 180 lbs. wool.

Live stock on the 1st of January, 1856:

2 work horses, 5 milch cows, 1 Durham bull, 48 sheep, 1 brood sow, 21 shoats.

Feed for Stock.—15 tons hay, 3 tons straw, 3 loads corn fodder.

Vegetables, Provisions, &c.—280 bus. potatoes, 12 bus. beets, 10 bus. onions, 200 heads cabbage, 5 bar. crout, 4 bar. pickles, 4000 lbs. pork, 500 lbs. beef, 400 lbs lard, 240 lbs tallow, 1 bar. vinegar.

ARTICLES manufactured by Matron in the Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st of April, 1855, to the 1st of Jan., 1856.

65 shirts, 23 prs. pillow cases, 17 sheets, 10 round jackets, 25 prs. pants, 28 dresses for women, 9 do. for children, 5 chaff ticks, 1 feather tick, 6 stand covers, 2 coats, 18 chimmies, 9 sacks for women, 23 aprons, 15 night caps, 4 vests, 9 towels, 2 undershirts, 4 linsey blankets, 3 shrouds, 16 handkerchiefs, 4 undershirts, 42 prs. mens' socks, 15 prs. stockings, 4 prs. drawers, 6 bolster ticks, 11 comforts, 8 bar. soap, 20 lbs hard do.

Amount of produce &c. sold to sundry persons for cash and on account:

78 bus. corn, 62 bus. oats, 957 lbs. beef.

WE, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify, that we have examined the annexed account, statement and report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st of April, 1855, until the 1st of Jan., 1856, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st of Jan., A. D., 1856.

JOHN CORLEY,
G. D. TROUT,
G. D. SHUCK,
Directors.

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Jr., Clerk.
March 21, 1856.

OFFICE C. V. M. P. Co.,
Feb. 28, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Board of Directors of the above Company have this day levied an assessment of five per cent. on all premium notes belonging to the company and in force on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1856, except on original applications approved from November 20, 1855, till said 6th day of February, on which there is assessed three per cent., and on all premium notes expiring between said dates (and not renewed) three per cent. And the members of this company are hereby required to pay their several amounts so assessed to the Treasurer or authorized receiver of this Board, within thirty days of the publication of this notice.

Test, JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.
March 28, 1855.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Bernard Means, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, deceased. All persons having claims on said Estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

RACHEL MEANS,
HORATIO J. MEANS,
Adm'rs.
March 28, 1856.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of goods to Mr. JOB SHOEMAKER, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage conferred upon him whilst in business—and takes great pleasure in recommending Mr Shoemaker to the kind regards of the former patrons of the Store, as a young gentleman every way worthy of their support and friendship. He will renew his stock in a few weeks when he will speak for himself.

ELIAS FISHER.
March 21, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Miller, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA,
SAMUEL WHIP,
Administrators.
March 21, 1856.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Ressler, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY W. RESSLER,
Executor.
March 21, 1856.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department,
January 10, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p m. of 14th April next, (to be decided by the 7th of May following,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

3205 From Carlisle, by White House, Dickinson, Walnut, Bottom and Lee's Cross Roads, to Shippensburg, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Carlisle Monday, Wedesday and Friday at 3 p m.
Arrive at Shippensburg next days by 9 am;
Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3½ p m;
Arrive at Carlisle Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 a m.

3206 From Carlisle, by Mount Rock, to Stoughstown 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carlisle Wednesday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Stoughstown same day at 7 p m;
Leave Stoughstown Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Carlisle same day by 10 a m.

3207 From Carlisle, by Allen, to Boiling Springs, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carlisle Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Boiling Springs same day by 10 a m;
Leave Boiling Springs Thursday at 12 m;
Arrive at Carlisle same day by 4 p m.
Propsals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

3208 From Shippensburg, by Orristown, Pleasant Hall, Upper Serasburg, Roxbury and Newburg, to Shippensburg, equal to 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Shippensburg same day at 5 p m.

3209 From Millersburg, by Dalmatia, Mahondy, Fisher's Ferry and Augusta, to Sunbury, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Millersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Sunbury same days by 7 p m;
Leave Sunbury Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Millersburg same days by 7 p m.

3210 From Mahanoy and Barry, to Minersville, 38 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Monhanoy Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Minersville same days by 5 p m:
Leave Minersville Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Mohanoy same days by 5 p m.

3211 From Gratz, by Klingerstown, Rough & Ready and Hepler, to Upper Mahantango, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gratz Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Upper Mahantango same day by 5 p m;
Leave Upper Mahantango Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gratz same day by 10 a m;

3212 From Gettysburg, by Fairfield, Fountain Dale, Waynesboro' and Leitersburg, Md., to Hagerstown, 31 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m,
Arrive at Hagerstown same days by 4 p m;
Leave Hagerstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Gettysburg same days by 4 p m.

3213 From Gettysburg, by Hunterstown and New Chester, to Hampton, 12 miles and back, three times a week to Hunterstown, and once a week residue.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hunterstown same days by 9½ a m, and at Hampton on Tuesday by 11 a m;
Leave Hampton Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Hunterstown same day by 1½ p m, and at Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p m.

3214 From Gettysburg, by Mummesburg, Arentsville, Bigler, Bendersville, Menallen, and Table Rock, to Gettysburg equal to 25 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bendersville same da's at 11 a m;
Leave Berdersville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gettysburg same days at 5 p m.

3215 From Shrewsbury, by Stewartstown, Strawbridge, Fawn Grove, and slate Ridge, to Bryansville 20 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Shrewsbury Monday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bryansville same da's at 7 p m;
Leave Bryansville Monday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shrewsbury same da's at 12 m.

3216 From Stewartstown, by Cross Roads, Apple Grove, and Dallastown, to York, 22 miles and and back, twice a week:
Leave Stewardstown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at York same da's at 12 m:
Leave York Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Stewartstown same da's at 7 p m.

3217 From Wrightsville, by Margaretta Furnace, New Bridgeville, Grahamville, and York Furnace, to McCall's Ferry, 23 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Wrightsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at McCalls Ferry same da's at 2 p m;
Leave M'Call's Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Wrightsville same da's at 7 p m.

3218 From Cross Roads, by Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom, 23 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cross Roads Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Peach Bottom same da's at 7 p m;
Leave Peach Bottom Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cross Roads same da's by 12 m.

3219 From Glen Rock, by Hanover Junction, Porters Seidling, and Smith's Station, to Hanover 13 miles and back, six times a week, by railroad.
Leave Glen Rock daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m,
Arrive at Hanover same day at 12 m;
Leave Hanover daily, except Sunday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Glen Rock same day at 3 p m.

3220 From Hanover, by Abbottstown, to East Berlin, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at East Berlin sameda's by 4½ p m;
Leave East Berlin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same days at 12 m.

3221 From Hanover, by New Oxford, to Gettysburg 16 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same da's at 10½ a m.

3222 From Hanover, by McSherrystown and Bunoughystown, to Gettysburg, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, on arrival of the mail from Baltimore;
Arrive at Gettysburg same da's by 6 p m;
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hanover same da's at 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3223 From Spring Forge to Codorus, 5 miles and back once a week;
Leave Spring Forge Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Codorus same day at 1½ p m:
Leave Codorus Saturday at 2½ p m:
Arrive at Spring Forge same day at 4 p m:
Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3224 From East Berlin, by King's Tavern and Farmer's to York, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave East Berlin Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at York same day at 10½ a m;
Leave York Saturday, after arrival of eastern mail—say at 3 p m;
Arrive at East Berlin same day at 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3225 From East Berlin, by Hall, Burmudian, and Franklintown, to Dillsburg, 13 miles and back once a week:
Leave East Berlin Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Dillsburg same day by 6 p m;
Leave Dillsburg Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at East Berlin same day at 12 m.

3226 From Chambersburg, by Saint Thomas, Loudon, McConnellsburg, Harrisonville, Rays Hill, and Bloody Run, to Bedford, 56 miles and back, daily;
Leave Chambersburg daily at 5 p m;
Arrive at Bedford next day by 7 a m;
Leave Bedford daily at 8 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 10 p m;
Proposals to end at Bloody Run, 8 miles less distance, are invited.

3227 From Chambersburg, by Marion, Green Castle, and State Line, to Hagerstown, Md., 21 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Chambersburg daily, except Sunday, after arrival of Harrisburg mail—say at 12 m;
Arrive at Hagerstown same day by 5½ p m;
Leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday, at 6½ a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 12 m.

3228 From Chambersburg, by Keefer's Store, Upper Strasburg, Fannettsburg, Burnt Cabins, Shade Gap, Orbisonia, Shirleysburg, and Vineyard Mills, to Mount Union, 50 miles and back, three times a week;
Leave Chambersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Mount Union same days by 11 p m;
Leave Mount Union Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 11 p m.

3229 From Chambersburg, by Jackson Hall and Quincy, to Waynesboro'; 16 miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Chambersburg Monday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Waynesboro' same days by 8 p m;
Leave Waynesboro' Monday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 1 p m;
Proposals for supplying New Guildford and Mont Alto, alternately with Jackson Hall, are invited.

3230 From McConnellsburg, by Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Md., 21 miles and back, once a week;
Leave McConnellsburg Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day by 4 p m;
Leave Hancock Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at McConnellsburg same day by 4 p m.

3231 From Mercersburg, by Upton, to Green Castle, 10 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Mercersburg daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Green Castle same day by 7 a m;
Leave Green Castle daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 2 p m.

3232 From Mercersburg, by Sylvan, to Hancock, Md., 24 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Mercersburg Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day by 5 p m;
Leave Hancock Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 5 p m.

3233 From Harrisonville, by Dublin mills, to Orbisonia, 30 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Harrisonville Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 6 p m;
Leave Orbisonia Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Harrisonville same day at 3 p m;
Proposals to end at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3234 From Bloody Run, by Clearville, Robinson's, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, Md., 32 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Bloody Run Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hancock same day at 5 p m;
Leave Hancock Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bloody Run same day by 6 p m.

3235 From Williamsburg, by Yellow Springs and Water Street, to Spruce Creek, 13 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Williamsburg daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m,
Arrive at Spruce Creek same day by 12 m;
Leave Spruce Creek daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Williamsburg same day by 5 p m.

3236 From Fannettsburg, by Dry Run, Spring Run, Doylesburgh, Concord, Waterloo, Peru Mills, East Waterford, Honey Grove, McCulloch's mills, McCoysville, Pleasant View, Spruce Hill, Academia, Walnut, and Patterson, to Mifflintown, 62 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fannettsburg Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mifflintown next days by 5 p m;
Leave Mifflintown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fannettsburg next days at 5 p m;
Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

3237 From Orbisonia, by New Grenada and Speersville, to Ray's Hill, 33 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Orbisonia Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ray's Hill same day at 6 p m;
Leave Ray's Hill Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 4 p m;
Proposals to commence at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3238 From Burnt Cabin, by Fort Littleton, Maddensville, Three Springs, Cassville, Paradise Furnace, Coffee Run, James's Creek, and McConnellstown, to Huntingdon, 48 miles and back once a week;
Leave Burnt Cabin Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Huntingdon next day by 6 p m;
Leave Huntingdon Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnt Cabin next day by 6 p m;
Proposals to end at James's Creek, 13 miles less distance, are invited.

3304 From Hollidaysburg and Spang's mills to Martinsburgh, 12 miles and back, six times a week;
Leave Hollidaysburgh daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 3½ p m;
Leave Martinsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hollidaysburgh same day by 11½ a m.

3305 From Martinsburgh, by Clover, Stonerstown, Coal Mount, Broadtop, Speersville, and West Doblin, to Harrisonville, 37 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Martinsburgh Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Harrisonville same day by 7 p m;
Leave Harrisonville Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 7 p m.

3306 From Ebensburg, by Carrollton, to Newman's mills, 20 miles and back, three times a week;
Leave Ebensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Newman's mills same days by 4 p m;
Leave Newman's mills Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 4 p m.

3307 From Ebensburg, by Loretto, Chess Springs, Saint Augustine, and Fallen Timber, to Smith's Mills, 32 miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Ebensburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Smith's mills same days by 6 p m;
Leaves Smith's Mills Wednesday and Saturday a 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 6 p m.

3308 From Ebensburg, by Bethel Station, Strongstown, Indiana, Shelocta, Elderton, Blanket Hill, Kittanning, Worthington, and Coylesville, to Butler, 77½ miles and back, twice a week;
Leave Ebensburg Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Butler next days at 4 p m;
Leave Butler Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ebensburg next days at 4 p m;

3309 From Blairsville, by Livermore, Tunnel, Saltsburg, Coal Port, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg, to Freeport, 43½ miles and back, once a week;
Leave Blairsville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Freeport same day by 8 p m;
Leave Freeport Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day at 8 p m:
Proposals for three-times-a-week, also for six times-a-week serviee to Saltsburg, are invited.

3310 From Blairsville, by Ebenezer, Clarksburg, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Elderton, 26½ miles and back, once a week;
Leave Blairsville Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Elderton same day at 4 p m;
Leave Elderton Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day at 5 p m.

3311 From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, Saltsburg, Clarksburg, and Kent, to Indiana, 39 miles and Back, three times a week;
Leave Greensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Indiana same days by 7 p m;
Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greensburg same days at 7 p m.

3312 From Greensburg, by Harvey's Five Points, to Salem X Roads, 10 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Greensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Salem X Roads same days at 12 m.
Leave Salem X Roads Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Greensburg same days by 4 p m:

3313 From Greensburg by Harrison city, Manor Dale, and Murraysville, to Logan's Ferry, 28 miles and back twice a week:
Leave Greensburg Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Logan's Ferry same days by 5 p m:
Leave Logan's Ferry Thursday and Saturday a 7 a m:
Arrive at Greensburg same days by 3 p m:

3314 From Greensburg by Madison to West Newton, 16 miles and back once a week:
Leave Greensburg Thursday at 1 p m:
Arrive at West Newton same day by 6 p m:
Leave West Newton Thursday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Greensburg same day by 11 a m.

3315 From Selin's Grove, by Kratzerville, New Berlin and Barber's Mills, to Mifflinburg, 20 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Selin's Grove Thurday at 12 m:
Arrive at Mifflinburg same day by 5 p m:
Leave Mifflinburg Thursday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 11 a m:

3316 From Selin's Grove to Middleburg 10 miles and back once a week:
Leave Selin's Grove Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Middleburg same day by 9 a m:
Leave Middleburg Saturday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 1 p m:
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

3317 From Alaquippa by Hopewell, Pattonsville, Woodbery, Martinsburg, & Springfield Furnace, to Williamsburg, 45 miles & back, 3 times a week;
Leave Alaquippa Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4 a m:
Arrive at Williamsburg same days by 7 p m:
Leave Williamsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m:
Arrive at Alaquipa same days by 7 p m:

3318 From Alaquippa, by Six-mile-run, Broad Top, Eagle Foundry, Todd, Cassville, and Calvin, to Mill creek, 43 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Alaquippa Friday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Mill creek same day by 7 p m:
Leave Mill creek Saturday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Alaquipa same day by 7 p m:
Proposals for three times a week service between Mill creek and Cassville are invited;

3319 From West Barre, by Masseysburg and Monroe furnace, to Pine Grove Mills, 11 miles and back, twice a week:
Leave West Barre Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m:
Arrive at Pine Grove Mills same days by 7 p m:
Leave Pinegrove Mills Tuesday and Saturday 12 m:
Arrive at West Barre same days by 3 p m.

3320 From Indiana by Blacklick, to Blairsville, 16 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Indiana daily, except Sunday at 1 p m:
Arrive a Blairsville same day by 5 p m:
Leave Blairsvile daily, except Sunday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Indiana same day at 12 m.

3321 From Indiana, by Home, Marchand, Punxutany and Cool Spring, to Brookvile, 51 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 1 p m:
Arrive at Brookville next days at 12 m:
Leave Brookvile Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Indiana next days at 11 a m:

3322 From Indiana by Penn Run, Mitchell's Mills, Newman's mills, Burnside, New Washington, Cush, Chest, Bower, and Crampian mills, to Curvinsvile 58 miles and back, once a week:
Leave Indiana Wednesday at 5 a m:
Arrive at Curwinsville next day 11½ a m:
Leave Curwinsville Thursday at 1 p m,
Arrive at Indiana next day at 8 p m.
Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3323 From Indiana, by Brush Valley, to Armagh, 13 miles and back, once week.
Leave Indiana Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Armagh same day at 12 m:
Leave Armagh Saturday at 2 p m:
Arrive at Indiana same day at 6 p m:
Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3324 From Marchand to Newman's Mills, 20 miles and back once a week.
Leave Marchand Saturday at 11 a m:
Arrive at Newman's mills same day at 5 p m:
Leave Newman's mills Friday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Marchand same day at 2 p m:
Proposals to commence at Mahoning, instead of Marchand, will be considered.

3325 From Bedford, by Schellsburg, mount Worth, Buckstown, Stoystown, Jennerstown, Jenner's cross roads, Laughlintown, Ligonier, and Youngstown, to Latrobe, 59 miles and back, three times a week to Youngstown, and 6 times a week residue.
Leave Bedford monday, Wednesday and Friday, after arrival of Chambersburg mail, say at 7 a m:
Arrive at Youngstown same days at 10 p m. and at Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 11 p m:
Leave Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 9½ a m.
Arrive at Youngstown same day by 10½ a m, and at Bedford Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 5 a m:
Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ligonier and Youngstown, are invited.

3326 From Bedford by St. Clairsville, Sarah, East Freedom, Newry and Duncansville, to Holidaysburg, 33 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Bedford moday, Wednesday, and Friday 6 a m,
Arrive at Hollidaysburg same days at 4 p m:
Leave Holidaysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same da's at 8 p m:
Proposals for six times-a-week service may be submitted:

3327 From Bedford, by Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Bedford, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Cumberland same days at 6 p m:
Leave Cumberland monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same days at 6 p m:
Proposals for six times a week service will be considered.

3328 From Stoystown, via Davidsville to Johnstown, 19 miles and return, six times a week.
Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at Johnstown same day at 7½ p m:
Leave Johnstown *daily*, except Sunday, at 5 a m:
Arrive at Stoystowown same day at 9½ p m:

3329 From Ligonier, via Hilview, to West Fairfield, 11 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Ligonier Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at west Fairfield same day at 11 a m:
Leave West Fairfield Saturday at 1 p m:
Arrive at Ligonier same day at 4 p m:
Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3330 From Ligonier, via Stahlstown, to Donegal, 15 miles and return, once a week.
Leave Ligonier Friday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Donegal same day at 12 m:
Leave Donegal Friday at 1 p m:
Arrive at Ligonier same day at 5 p m.
Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3331 From Cumberland Md. via Barralville, Wellersburg, Penna., Wittenburg, Berlin, Somerset, Lavansville, Bakersville, Jones' mills, Donegal, Laurelville, and mount Pleasant, to Greensburg, 71 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Cumberland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m,
Arrive at Greensburg same day at 7 p m:
Leave Greensburg daily, except Sunday on arrival of the mail from Pittsburg, say at 9 a m.
Arrive at Cumberland same day at 9 p m:
Proposals for three-times-a-week service only will be considered.

3332 From Berlin, by Meyer's mills, Summit mils, and *Elklick* to Grantsvile, 26 miles and return, twice a week
Leave Berlin Monday and Thursday at 10 a m:
Arrive at Grantsville same da's at 6 p m:
Leave Crantsville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m:
Arrive at Berlin same da's at 4 p m.

3333 From Berlin, via Shanksville, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnstown, 37 miles and return, once a week.
Leave Berlin Thursday, at 7 a m:
Arrive at Johnstown same day at 8 p m:
Leave Johnstown Friday at 7 a m:
Arrive at Berlin same day at 8 p m:

3334 From Somerset, by Benford's store, to Stoystown, 10 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.
Arrive at Stoystown same day at 2¾ p m.
Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 9¾ a m.
Arrive at Somerset same day at ½ p m.

3335 From Somerset, via Sipesville, Jenner's X Roads, Forwardstown, and Bemis creek, to Johnstown, 30 miles and return, three times a *week*.
Leave Somerset Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.
Arrive at Johnstown same da's at 7½ p m:
Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a m.
Arrive at Somerset same da's at 11 a m.

3336 From Somerset, via Stony Creek, West End, Dry Ridge, and Mann's Choice, to Bedford, 38 miles and return, three times a *week*.
Leave Somerset, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m:
Arrive at Bedford same da's at 6 p m.
Leave Bedford monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Somerset same day at 6 p m.

3337 From Somerset, by Gephart's New Lexington, Turkey Foot, and Harnedsville, to Addison, 26 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Somerset Wednesday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Addison same day at 5 p m.
Leave Addison, Thursday at 7 a m
Arrive at Somerset same day at 4 p m.

3338 From Mount Pleasant, via Pennsville, Connellsville, and Woodvale, to Uniontown, 21 miles and return, six times a *week*.
Leave Mount Pleasant daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from Cainesburg—say 10½ a m.
Arrive at Uniontown same day at 3 p m.
Leave Uniontown daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m.
Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 9 a m.

3339 From Connellsville, by Elm, New Lexington, Gebhart's, to Berlin, 38 miles and return, once a *week*.
Leave Connellsville Saturday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Berlin same day at 7 p m.
Leave Berlin Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Connellsville same day at 7 p m.

3340 From Washington, via Clokey, Dumingville, Gingerhill, Monongahela city, Camble's, West Newton, Mendon, and McKean's Old Stand, to Mt. Pleasant, 46 miles and return, daily.
Leave Washington daily at 8 a m.
Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 6 p m:
Leave Mount Pleasant daily on arrival of the mail from Greensburg—say at 10½ a m.
Arrive at Washington same day at 8 p m.

3441 From Washington, by Buffalo, West Middletown, Independence, and Fowler's, to Welsburg, Va. 25 miles and return, three times a week.
Leave Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellersburg same days at 12 m;
Leave Wellsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3342 From Washington, by Chertier's, cross creek village, Eldersville, and Cherryhill to Steubenville, Ohio, 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Steubenville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Steubenville Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington same day at 3 p m.

3343 From Washington, by Van Buren, Prosperity, and Lindley's Mills, to Waynsburg, 23 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Washington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 12 m.
Leave Waynesburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3344 From Washington by Locust Hill, Hickory, Cherry Valley, Burgetstown, Florence, Frankfort Springs, Poe, Kendall, Hookstown, and Georgetown, to Smith's Ferry, 41 miles and return, twice a week.
Leave Washington Monday and Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Smith's Ferry same days by 7 p m.
Leave Smith's Ferry Tuesday at 1 p m, and Friday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Washington Wednesday by 2 a m, and Friday by 7 p m.

3345 From Washington to Taylorstown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Washington Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ p m.
Arrive at Taylorstown same days at 5½ p m,
Leave Taylorstown Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Washington same days at 3 p m.

3346 From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville and Black Hawk, to Darlington, 12½ miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Smith's Ferry Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Darlington same day at 12 m.
Leave Darlington Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Smith Ferry same day at 5 p m.

3347 From McKean's Old Stand, by New Stanton, Watt's mills, Madison and Fulton, to Tinker's Run, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave McKean's Old Stand Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tinker's Run same days by 12 m.
Leave Tinker Run Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m.
Arrive at McKean's Old Stand same days at 8 p m.

3348 From West Middletown, by Patterson's Mills, Cross Creek Village, Eldersville, Burgettstown, and Clinton, to Seventy-Six, 38 miles and back, once a week.
Leave West Middletown Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Seventy-Six same day at 6 p m;
Leave Seventy-Six Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at West Middletown same day by 6 p m.

3349 From Sparta, by Lindley's Mills and Amity, to Ten Mile, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sparta Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ten Mile same day by 12 m.
Leave Ten Mile Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Sparta same day by 6 p m;

3350 From Brownsville, by Fredericktown, Millsboro, Clarksville, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg, 28 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brownsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 6 p m;
Leave Waynesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days at 3 p m.

3351 From Brownsville, by Red Stone, Perryopolis, Flatwoods, East Liberty, and Upper Middletown, to Uniontown, 25 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Brownsville Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Uniontown same days by 3 p m;
Leave Uniontown Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days by 3 p m.

3352 From Brownsville, by Merritstown and New Salem, to Uniontown, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brownsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Uniontown same days at 7 p m;
Leave Uniontown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5½ a m;
Arrive at Brownsville same days at 8½ a m;

3353 From Brownsville, by Carmichael's Willow Tree, Davistown, Mount Morris, Pentress, Va., Backsville, and Wadestown, to Burton, 56 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.
Proposals to commence at Willow Tree, 17 miles less distance, are invited.

See list annexed of postmasters in Pennsylvania who are authorized to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors.

FORM OF PROPOSAL *where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.*

I, ———, of ———, county of ——— State of ———, propose to convey the mail from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, on route No———, from ——— to ———, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 10, 1856, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated
(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1856, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others:*

In the State of PENNSYLVANIA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Addison, Albion, Alexandria, Altoona, Annville, Aarchbald, Archspring, Athens, Beaver Meadows, Berlin, Berwick, Bethlehem, Birdsboro, Blairsville, Bloomsburgh, Blossburg, Brady's Bend, Branchdale, Bristol Brownsville, Buchanan, Cannonsburg, Canton, Carbondale, Carlisle Springs, Catasauqua, Catawissa, Chester, Clarion, Clark, Coatesville, Cochransville, Columbia, Conneautville, Connellsville, Conshohocken, Cookstown, Cresson, Darby, Doughlassville, Downingtown, Duncannon, Duncansville, Dunmore, Dushore, East Smithfield, Ebensburg, Edinborough, Elizabethtown, Enon Valley, Ercildown, Fallston, Florence, Fountain Spring, Franklin, Freedom, Freemansburg, Gap, German-town, Girard, Glen Riddle, Great Bend, Green Castle, Hamburgh, Hanover, Harford, Hartstown, Hawley, Hazleton, Hemlock, Hogestown, Holmesburg, Honesdale, Hyde Park, Indiana, Jeansville, Jersey Shore, Johnstown, Jonestown, Kingston, Landisburgh, Latrobe, Lewisburgh, Liberty, Ligonier, Litiz, Liverpool, McConnellsburg, Mc-Keesport, McVeyton, Marrietta, Mauch Chunk, Mechanisburg, Mercersburgh, Myerstown, Middleport, Middletown, Milesburg, Millford, Millerstown, Milton, Minersville, Monongahela City, Morrisville, Mount Pleasant, Muncy, Nazareth, New Brighton, New Castle, New Holland, New Hope, New London, New-Millford, New Mount Pleasant, Newport, Newtown, Newville, New Washington, New Wilmington, Newton Hamilton, North East, Northumberland, Oxford, Paradise, Parkersburg, Penningtonville, Perkiomen Bridge, Phillipsburgh, Phœnixville, Pine Grove, Pittston Ferry, Port Clinton, Port Kennedy, Port Richmond, Portsmouth, Pottstown, Pottsville, Providence, Quakertown, Safe Harbor, St. Clair, Saltsburg, Schellsburg, Schuylkill Haven, Scranton, Selins Grove, Shamokin, Shannonsville, Sharon, Shippensburg, Sheremanstown, Shirleysburgh, Silver Creek, Slate Hill, Slatington, Slippery Rock, Spruce Creek, Strasburg, Strattonville, Stroudsburg, Summit, Susquehanna Depot, Tamaqua, Tarentum, Temperanceville, Tioga, Treemont, Troy, Tunk Hancock, Tuscarora, Tyrone, Waterford, Waverly, Waynesborough, West Greenville, West Middletown, West Springfield. West Haven, Wilkins, Williamsburg, Womelsdorf, Wrightsville, Wyoming, Yardleville, York Sulphur Springs, Youngville, Zelienople, Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. York, Wheeling, Va., Wellsville, O.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts, to the extent the department may deem proper.

1\. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on rail-road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2\. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3 On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into, the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all the side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

4\. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5\. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6\. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of post-masters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7\. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8\. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals, and make them conform in all cases to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9\. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10\. The distances are given according to the best information: but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c. and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such grounds, can be considered, nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions, increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after the advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be supplied with extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11\. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract.

12\. A bid received after time, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, reasonable in amount.

13\. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately*, for different service: and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

14\. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15\. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm where a company offers, sho'd be distinctly stated: also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" When a "star bid" is intended no specific conveyance must be named.

16\. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bid can be considered, and no bid once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17\. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail Proposals, State of ———" addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent, and Postmasters will not enclose Proposals, (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18\. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the first of July, 1856, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19\. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail messenger supply from the first of July next.

20\. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1846, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, *however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specified bid.

When the lowest bid is not a "star" bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "ac-

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

cording to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them. (See 27th section of the act of July 2, 1836.)

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before-named, or a Judge of a court of record.

James Campbell,
Postmaster General.

Feb. 15, 1856.—10w.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keefle, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STS.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN B. KELLER, Proprietor.

This Hotel, recently kept by Sam'l Luman, is undergoing thorough repair and is a very fine, large, airy building, situated in the most central and business part of Cumberland.

THE ROOMS are large, and well furnished with all the necessary fixtures and appliances to render guests comfortable.

It will be the earnest desire of the Proprietors to render, in all respects, entire satisfaction, and he flatters himself that his efforts will will be crowned with success.

There is attached to said hotel an excellent stable capable of accommodating 60 head of horses. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

A careful hostler in attendance at all times.

☞A porter in attendance at the cars, &c.

☞Rates of boarding 25 cts. per meal.—Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

Sept. 21, 1855.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. Comstock, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.

Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Abrahrm Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, all of which was disposed of by a former writ of partition, except the following, which has not been appraised, to wit:

A tract of land containing fifty-eight acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of George Householder, Esq. lands in the name of Benjamin Martin and others.

One other Tract of Land containing 40 acres, adjoining lands in the name of Francis Gibbs, Robert Morris, and James Rees, both tracts situate in East Providence township, Bedford county.

Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives, to wit:

Sarah Sparks, a sister residing in Bedford county: Hannah, a sister intermarried with Solomon Hollar, residing in Bedford county; Jos. Sparks, a brother residing in Bureau county, Illinois; Jonas Sparks a brother residing in Rock Island county, Illinois; Mary, a sister, the widow of Baltzer Morgart, deceased, residing in Bedford county; Delilah, a sister, intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford county: Rachel, a sister, intermarried with Moses Kennard, residing in Athens county, Ohio; Solomon Sparks, a brother, (petitioner) residing in Bedford county; and the issue of John, a deceased brother, to wit:

Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock Island county, Illinois, and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, Jonas Sparks, and John Sparks, all residing in Bedford county, and all being minors: all of whom except Sarah, have for their guardian, William States.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Monday the 14th day of April next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

March 14, 1856.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Nathan Tredwell, late of Harrison Township, now Juniatta, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of Land containing four hundred and eight acres and allowrnce, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Metzgar, Michael Riddlemosers heirs, in right of David Carson and others.

Leaving the following heirs, to wit:

John Tredwell and James Tredwell, both residing in Bedford county: Harriet Tredwell, whose interest petitioners purchased, residing in Bedford county; William Tredwell, residing in Somerset county; Mary, intermarried with Abvy Boylan, residing in Bedford county, all of whom, except petitioners, have sold their interest in the Real Estate of said decedent, hereinafter described, to John Tredwell aforesaid, and Mulford Tredwell, who died leaving issue six children, to wit:

Nathan, Sophia intermarried with F. B. Hill, John, Andrew, Mary, and Phoebe, all residing so far as petitioners can learn, outside of the limits of Bedford county.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Friday the 18th day of April next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

March 14, 1856.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of land containing seven hundred and seventy-five acres or thereabouts, bounded by lands of Thomas Growden, John Defibaugh, Philip Hardinger's Devisees, Moses Dicken, Thomas Leasure and others.

Leaving a widow, Mary Blair, and issue seven children, to wit:

William Blair, petitioner, Archibald Blair and John Blair, residing in Bedford county, Pa. Elijah P. Blair, residing in Lee county, Iowa, Charity, intermarried with Nathan Bortz, residing in Fedford county, Pennsylvania, James Blair residing in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and Mary intermarried with Nathan Perdew, residing in Lee county, Iowa.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

March 14, 1856.

Land Warrants!

Wanted, within thirty days, a number of Land Warrants, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

WM. P. SCHELL.

March 14, 1856.

STRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair Township, about the last of October, 1855, a Stray Heifer, black all over. Left ear cropped—supposed to be about three years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL ARTHURS.

March 14, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL *ESTATE in Bedford Township.*

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell, by public outcry, on the premises, in Bedford Township, on Friday, 18th of April next, the undivided half part of the following described valuable mountain timber land:

No. 1—120 acres adjoining Henry Barley, Jacob Dibert, and others.

No. 2—Four contiguous tracts of 50 acres each, (200 acres in all) adjoining Joseph Barley, Samuel Reighard, and George Bowser.

No. 3—Two contiguous tracts of 50 acres each, (100 acres in all) adjoining Joseph Barley, John Schnably, and others.

Terms one third in hand on the confirmation of sale, at May court, the balance in equal payments on the 12th of April, 1857, and 1858, without interest, to be secured by judgment notes.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of the minor children
of David Barley, late of South Woodbury
Township deceased.

March 7, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

1700 ACRES

OF VALUABLE BROAD TOP COAL

and Iron Ore Land

AND One HUNDRED

TOWN LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF COALMONT.

A Public Auction

Will be held at Coalmont, Huntingdon County, on the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Rail-Road, on

Wednesday, the 16th of April

next, when and where the following Lands will be sold:

LANDS IN TOD AND HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

One hundred choice building Lots in the town of Coalmont, each 60 by 150 feet.

A valuable tract of Coal Land, situate on the Forks of Sharp's Run, adjoining Coalmont, containing about 350 acres, more or less. It is composed of five surveys, part of Benjamin Pen, Nathan Lavering, J. S. Stenart, Evans & Hamilton, Evans, Hamilton and Anderson. It has five coal openings. It is the first coal land reached by the rail-road, and is only 27 miles from the Pennsylvania Rail Road at Huntingdon.

A Tract of Coal Land situate on Trough Creek and Sharp's Run, near Broadtop city, adjoining lands of Jesse Cook, John McCanles, and Broadtop Improvement Company, known as the "Roads Tract," containing about 104 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Coal Land, situate on Trough Creek, adjoining lands of Broadtop Improvement Company, E. L. Anderson. Houc's heirs and others, known as the Shoemaker Tract, containing 471 acres, with allowance.

This tract can be mined on the eastern slope of Broadtop.

LANDS IN BROADTOP TP. BEDFORD CO.

A tract of coal and Ore Land, situate on 6 mile Run, near rail-road, adjoining lands of Curfman's heirs, Asa Duvall, Thomas J. Horton, and Septimus Foster, known as the "Josiah Horton Tract," containing about 107 acres, more or less.

A tract of coal and iron ore land, surveyed to E. Foster and W. P. Schell, situate on Sandy Run, about three miles from Hopewell, adjoining lands of John N. Lane's heirs, Richard D. Wood, and John Devereux, containing 289 acres with allowance.

A small tract of coal land, near the above tract, adjoining lands of Samuel Pleasants and Jacob Smith, containing about 13 acres.

LANDS IN WELLS TP., FULTON CO,

A tract of coal and ore land, in name of William Gray, on Rays Hill, adjoining lands of the Broadtop Improvement Company, and James Patton, containing 55 acres.

A tract of ore and timber land, in the name of Abraham Wright, adjoining the above tract, partly on Rays Hill, and partly in Ground Hog Valley, about 5 miles from Hopewell, containing 246 acres.

All the above tracts of coal land are supposed to contain the famous "Cork Vein."

They will be sold according to net measurement. For more particular information apply to Levi Evans Esq., Coalmont, Wm. Foster, Broadtop, and Thomas W. Horton, Esq. Hopewell.

The subscriber will be at Coalmont for two days previous to the day of sale, and will exhibit a connected draft of the whole Broadtop coal field, and seperate drafts of the several tracts offered for sale.

All tracts and lots remaining unsold (if any) on the day of sale, will be offered at private sale on the day following.

☞Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

☞ The passenger train leaves Huntingdon for Coalmont daily, at 8 a. m. & 2 p. m.—Returning at 12 m. and 4 p. m.

Wm. P. Schell.

March 14, 1856.

☞ The Globe, Huntingdon; Standard, Hollidaysburg; Echo, Johnstown; Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; Democrat, McConnellsburg; and Ledger and Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, will each publish three times, and send bills to advertiser at Bedford.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offers for sale a

FARM AND MILL

situate in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, adjoining the borough of Ligonier, containing

160 acres

of first rate land, in a good state of cultivation, all under fence, and has a sufficient quantity of timber on it for the use of the place.

The mill is a good merchant mill, just new, having two run of Burrs and one pair of country stones, with all necessary Bolts, Smut Machines, and Screens all in good condition.

ALSO,

One other Farm and Mill

four miles west of the borough of Ligonier, containing 75 acres, nearly all cleared. A large portion is meadow. The mill is a neat country mill with one run of Burrs, and one pair of Laurel Hill Stones, two Bolts, and two Smut Machines and Screens.

The mill is nearly new and in good order.

ALSO,

Another Farm and Wool Factory

four miles east of Ligonier, containing one hundred and thirty acres. A good portion of this Farm is cleared. The Factory is well supplied with machinery, of good quality, calculated to make almost every kind of goods.

There is another good seat on this place suitable for a Tannery. It is at the base of Laurell Hill, where bark can be had low. Eight hundred acres of mountain land will be sold with it if desirable.

ALSO,

ONE OTHER FARM

containing one hundred acres, lying four miles north of Ligonier, 70 acres cleared, 10 of which is meadow, having a log house and Barn thereon. The land is of a good quality.

☞All the above property will be sold low, and on reasonable terms. If not sold before the first of April, they will be rented for one or more years to suit Tenants.

☞For further information address the subscriber at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa.

John M'Farland.

March 14, 1856—3t.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs,
Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead,
French and American White Zinc,
Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments,
Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept
by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo,
Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

March 14, 1856—1y.

Dwelling House for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent that large and comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Main-street, nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette. It has all the necessary out-buildings, and is every way desirable for a private residence. Possession given on the 1st of April.

G. W. ANDERSON.

March 11, 1856.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Burns & Snively, was dissolved on the 20th Feb. last, by mutual consent. The books of the Schellsburg store will be in the hands of A. J. Snively for collection and settlement up to the 28th March, inst. and the Buckstown books in the hands of James Burns, Jr. up to same period for settlement and collection, where all persons indebted to said firm will call ank settle up their accounts without delay. The business will hereafter be conducted in Schellsburg by A. J. Snively, and in Buckstown, Somerset county, by James Burns, Jr. where they invite their old customers and the public in general to give them a call and examine their stock of goods, as we are determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. BURNS, Jr.
A. J. SNIVELY.

March 7, 1856.—3m.*

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAIL ROAD.

Superintendent's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 5, 1856.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, and at the office of the Canal Commissioners, Harrisburg, until April 1, 1856, for the purchase of Eleven Forty Horse Power Stationary Engines, formerly used on the Inclined Planes of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. And also from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds Iron Castings. The engines will be sold seperately or altogether. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WM. S. CALOHAN,
Sup't.

Feb. 15. 1856.

SCHOOL HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell, on Saturday, the 22d inst. the school house in Napier Township near Andrew Horn's residence. Terms—one-third in hand at confirmation of sale; one-third in six months—balance in one year.

J. H. Hull, C. Whetstone,
Wm. Rock, H. Arbaugh,
J. R. Mowry, Peter Kinzey,
School Directors.

Mar. 7.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Rice, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON RICE, Executor.

March 7, 1856.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon.

Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂ They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store.

Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store.

Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Black-Smithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

Cloverseed.

The subscriber has for sale, at the Hotel of V. Steckman, Esq. a lot of first-rate Cloverseep, which he will dispsoe to those in want of the article at a fair price.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Feb. 29, 1856.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23. 1855.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Ladies Dress Goods,

and as she is compelled to remove her store, she is determined, rather than move her goods, to sell off at cost. Among a large and splendid assortment of goods, may be found the following articles:

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Super late style of ladies cloaks,
A fine lot of satin and velvet bonnets,
Cloaks, Mantles, and Talmers,
Furs of all description, and all prices,
Merenies from 25 cts up
Shawls, brochea, woolen, and blanket,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,
Handsome lot of ladiee shoes,
Good Muslins for 6¼ cts.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, Oct 26, 1855.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER,

June 9, 1854.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed.

D. B.

April 27, 1855.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.